INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS.
ral consent, the Speaker laid before the House
from the President of the U. States, enclosfrom the Secretary of State, in answer to of this House of the 23d of March, calling for correspondence between that Department lomatic functionaries of the United States, sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, in relation arrender to the Government of the U. States of as charged with piracy and murder on board the States schooner "Plattsburg" in the year 1817, &c. re laid on the table and ordered to be printed ADAMS moved the printing of 5,000 extra coand that these were documents of great imvolving questions of very great interest to It was a collection of documents in re mand for the delivery of persons accused mon this Government, and by this Governothers-containing the correspondence had taken place in relation to the subject hither

locuments when published. PEAKER said that, by the rule, the motion to

there were-ayes 83, noes 35; no quorun

NDREWS, of Kentucky, objected. ADAMS moved a suspension of the rule, on

VOREWS moved a call of the House, bu A COOPER called for the yeas and navs on

to suspend the rule, which were ordered; and were-yeas 87, nays 67. rales were not suspended.

nessage and documents were then referred to the

CASE OF THE AMISTAD. pretofore been transmitted to the House in relathe case of the Amistad, and which had been the table, were taken therefrom, and referred to

ommittee on Foreign Affairs.
THE TORACCO INTEREST.
JENIFER asked the House at this time to take sider a motion submitted by him yesterday, enting of 5,000 extra copies of the memorial redings of the Convention of Tobacco plantcently held in this city.

SPEAKER said it could only be done by gene

JENIFER would simply state, he said, that a number of the most respectable citizens of the States had assembled recently in the City of

of their deliberations had been the presentation of the State. ers of this House information that would astonish ber of that memorial. And, no objection being made, the motion to print taken up, considered, and agreed to.

ONTESTED ELECTIONS. Mr CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, asked leave to rang that committee to have all such testimony relation to the contested cases which had

CAMPBELL was understood to explain that object of the resolution was to facilitate the ac-

STANLY objected. FILLMORE explained. It was, he said, a mateconomy that this course should be adopted, was such a vast mass of testimony before the combut they desired to have only such portions of ated as might be necessary.

enort of the Select Committee on Public Printas postponed to Thursday next.

LLECTION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS. state of the Union, entitled "A bill to ensure the athful execution of the laws relating to the color duties on imports;" the question being on connot duties on imports;" the question being on cong with the Committee of the Whole in their variadments.

esultory and lengthened discussion followed in e to several of the amendments. HOLMES then rose and addressed the House for of features of this bill.

was taken, and there was a second. be main question (being on the motion of Mr.

urn was made, and re HALMORE asked the year and nays on the as 72, nays 85.

uestion then recurred on ordering the bill to rossed for a third reading.

UNDERWOOD moved to an adjournment, but quested to select the Committee at its leisure. as and nays being demanded and ordered, he tew the motion.

Yeas 111, nays 30. he bill was ordered to its third reading.

It was then read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the te for concurrence. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 14.
The House took up the "Report of the Select Committed appointed to investigate the facts relative to the distribution."

s to report what action should be had in the case:

Senate is busily engaged upon the bill to estauniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the The mooted and most important point in the atter is, whether "artificial bodies," that is prations (Banks, &c.,) engaged in trade, and should braced in its provisions. No decision was made

Friday, May 13. unfinished business being the report of the Select mittee on the Public Printing, and the pending on from Wednesday last being on a motion for the f Pennsylvania, to another amendment moved Evans, of Maine— Petrikin withdrew his amendment.

question, therefore, was still on the call for the question, but applicable now to Mr. Evans' nent, (which was that contained in a report from aty of the committee.) The previous question lled, and the vote taken on adopting the Report Minority, which was rejected by a vote of 107 to

question then recurring on adopting the resolureported by the majority of the committee, it was led by yeas and mays as follows—yeas 175, nays 13. THE SUBTREASURY BILL.

Mr JONES of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules table him to submit a motion that the House ref into a Committee of the Whole on the state

L Juxes said it was due to gentlemen on all sides te that his object was, when in committee, to to take up the Independent Treasury bill, and exhe hope that he should have the co-operation of the friends of the measure, but also of its its, who, on other occasions, had expressed apprehensions that it was the intention of the 78 of this Administration not to act upon the

present session of Congress. BRIGGS said that nobody, he presumed, would W COST JOHNSON said, if the Chairman of mittee of Ways and Means will change his a so as to go into Committee of the Whole upon propriation bills, he would vote with him; but take up the Sub-Treasury bill, as he would give untenance either directly or indirectly in favor of at scheme. To press it before the appropriation bills as to exclude discussion on that Sub-Treasury mea-

The year and nays were demanded on going into ttee, and being taken, resulted as follows-Yeas 17, mays 83. Te not being two-thirds, the rules were not sus-

Sundry private bills, heretofore ordered to a third ading, were read a third time, and passed.

HOYT'S OFFICE.

dlowing are the drawn Numbers of Town Hall Lottery, 5 by which the Tickets in the Va. Wellsburg Lottery, are determined—drawn May 16, 1849: 92 65 10 45 70 33 59 25 14 18 53 41 al good prizes sold in the above.

OTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that I shall not be responsible in any way for loading put on board my two boats and on James River.

THOS. C. PAYNE.

3—3.**

IE subscriber being engaged in the COLLECTING BUSI-NESS, will attend the Courts of Charlotte, Prince Edward, oway, Amelia, Lunenburg and Buckingham.

1 Bonds and Papers entrusted to his care, will meet with plattention.

M. W. VAUGHAN. Altention.

DEFENCES.

E. Venable & Co.
Featt A. & Ransyn | Farmville, Va.
Samuel D. Burke, Burkeville.

Jess Farmville.

RICHMOND, Va., TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1840 Organize! Organize! Answer .- Our own City. opinion of the Attorney General of the U the subject. It was a matter of great import to the States, and he had, himself, received a com-

Last Enquirer

A Voice from Richmond!

On Friday night, agreeably to public notice, a Meeting of the Republican Party of the city of Richmond, took place at the City Hall. The meeting was most respectably attended; and they were animated by the finest spirit. As one evidence of this feeling, we fell in with four citizens, who declared, that they had never before attended a political meeting, nor had voted on a Presidential election; but that such was the crisis to which their country had arrived, that they had determined to come forward and contribute their best efforts towards defeating the election of Gen. W. H. Harrison.

Capt. W. D. Wren was called to the Chair, and Wm. F. Watson was appointed Secretary.-Mr. Ritchie addressed the meeting, and concluded by offering the following Resolution: "That a committee of 13 be appointed to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of this meeting;"—which was adopted, and the following persons appointed the committee, viz: Messrs Ritchie, Denby, Womble, J. H. Christian, Denoon, D. Trueheart, A. H. Powell, W. Greenhow, W. F. Watson, Jenkins, Jo. Allen, N. Hill and H. N. Templeman. After some time, the Select Committee reported reso lutions, (which were amended on the motion of several

citizens, and unanimously adopted, as follows:) 1. Resolved, That it is time for the Democracy of the Old Dominion to organize all their forces, and with renovated spirit.

2. Resolved, That though we may have been barely beaten, for members of the Legislature, at the recent election, (by the peculiar organization of our county and Election systems, in the Spring Elections,) we will not stay beaten; but as our cause is just, as the princi-ples we support are those of Virginia, we would "not give up the Ship so long as a single man is left to tread the deck —And although we know that we are in a minority in the City of Richmond, yet we also know, acton for the purpose of memorializing Congress | that we constitute a portion of that powerful Democraabject of the tobacco interest, and that the re- cy, which holds in their hands the political destinies of

3. Resolved, That the Republican Party were never their memorial. impelled by stronger inducements to exert all their entry of this House information that would astonish the proposition now was, to print an extra ergies, than on the present Presidential Election—that they are animated by those powerful motives, which spring from a generous indignation at the unparalleled expedients, the gross delusions, and the insidions humbugs, which have been recently practised by the Opposition-that we have also the great principles of But one remark more. The P. Intelligencer speaks of et a resolution from the Committee of Elections, Virginia to support; and a candidate to oppose, whose unfitness for the high station to which he aspires is made manifest by his placing himself in the custody of erred to their consideration, as they might think a "Confidential Committee;" and whose whole political course shows him to be destitute of these great principles, which we have always regarded as the landmarks of the Constitution.

4. Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to cooperate with our Republican Brethren throughout Virginia, in furthering the great cause to which we are devoted, and in securing the re-election of Martin Van ble for all its details. Upon this subject, we understand Buren

our objects we will establish a Democratic Association in this City, and hereby invite the co-operation of every Republican in Richmond, Manchester and vicinities; be appointed and that a Committee to solicit and receive the names of Sub-

House took up the bill, reported yesterday with amendments from the Committee of the Whole amendments from the Committee of the Whole prize the members of the time and place for holding

> co-operate in such an Association, be respectfully requested to enter his name. 7. Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to our Brethren in various counties and towns in the

ids of an hour in urgent opposition to the princi- State to organize such Associations forthwith. be appointed by 8. Resolved, That the Chair a Committee of Vigilance—whose duty it shall be to adopt such fair and honorable measures as after some conversation on a point of order, the may be best adapted to distribute information among our fellow-citizens; to rouse the People; to correspond

The blank in the 5th Resolution was filled with the ston which were ordered; and, being taken, names of Messrs. Seddon, Watson, Greenhow, C. Ellis, jr., J. H. Bosher, J. H. Christian, Denoon, Powell and Haskins.

(The following have since been appointed by the Cnairman, on the Committee of Vigilance, viz: Daniel The question was then put on ordering the bill to be Trueheart, Chairman; John Womble, Francis Wicker, ada third time, and decided by yeas and nays, as fol-1. H. Bosher, T. B. Bigger, Miles George, J. A. Seddon, R. C. Nicholas, Charles Ellis, jr., Burwell Jenkins, John Goddin, Henry Jones, N. Denby, John Cosby and

Mashington Greenhow.)
Mr. P. Mayo delivered a short and thrilling speech.
Mr. W. F. Watson made a very clear and animated address. He showed, that if the Federalists had cargrantences in future, and to protect the members are House from insult and violence." (We have some at this time for its interesting details.)

Benton's Speech, had completely exposed, and dissipated into thin air .- He said, these delusions would now vanish; and with proper exertions, the Democracy -There is much contrariety of opinion on this would obtain a glorious victory, in defence of their (Cheers.) principles, in November next.

giving the thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman and pains to collect the nearest possible approximation to Secretary.

The Subscription paper for the Democratic Associa-tion was then presented, and it obtained in a few minutes subscription of from 40 to 50 names .- And then the Meeting adjourned.

Gen. H. some 25 years ago—but who, except a simpleton, would therefore argue, that he was fit for President of the U. S.? Such an absurdity may characterize the Federal Press—but neither is that species of logic our thunder. Is he qualified for such a civic disgrant that day:

"Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, were not the control of the properties of the present of the present prediction of the present prediction of the wine special present prediction of the present prediction of the whigh as to the electron of the present prediction of the wine present prediction of the present pres thunder. We did commend the military services of We will not stop to compare his qualifications with those of Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster—but what Republican, who maintains the principles of Virginia, would can, who maintains the principles of Virginia, would counties, and some of them heretofore the most violently only 10,000? Answer, by 12,000.—Fellow-citizens, the porospect before you, is cheering and brightening. The dream of voting for even those distinguished statesmen? Jackson, the Jackson candidates, &c., &c., are declar dream of voting for even those distinguished statesmen: Jackson, the Jackson candidates, &c., &c., are declar—Surely not we. If, entertaining these opinions; if, thinking keeping in view these obvious distinctions; if, thinking highly as we did in 1814, of Gen. Harrison as a soldier, of those who in December constituted the Jackson parwe now think him unqualified and unfit to be President ty, and that he will carry the State by not less than of the U. States-if these positions make us a Rene- 20,000 majority."-[Richmond Whig, April 3d, 1835.] gade in the eyes of the P. Intelligencer, why, then we are a Renegade—and let him make the most of it.—But we are not such a Renegade, as to pronounce him destitute of every qualification for the Presidency; and, in 1836, by more than 6,000 majority—and our Corresting of the U. States—in the Example of the Presidency and in 1836, by more than 6,000 majority—and our Corresting of the U. States—in 1836, by more than 6,000 majority—and our Corresting of the Presidency and and all the Presidency and an all the Presidency and all the Preside two or three years, to turn completely round and cling to him with all the devotion of a converted Turk. That honor belongs to the P. Intelligencer-not to us. That at least is not our thunder.
But it seems, that we first opposed Gen. Jackson, and

light, whilst the Adams presses were bragging, as they do now, of carrying Virginia and the Union by a tremendous majority. The very next day after we had seen Mr. Adams's celebrated and ultra-Message, we deseen Mr. Adams's celebrated and ultra-Message, we deseen Mr. Adams's celebrated and ultra-Message, we deseen Mr. Adams's celebrated and ultra-Message, we deserve the first section of the act of 1792: it reserves clared war against him—a war of extermination—and the moment when we saw Gen. Jackson's letter, (yet the moment when we saw Gen. Jackson's letter, (yet to be published,) in which he stated that his political opinions agreed with those of the Enquirer, our mind was made up to rally upon him. These are the facts—and they show of what vile stuff are the insinuations of this subordinate and renegate Editor made up. But and they show of what vile stuff are the insinuations was concerned, remained a dead letter in the greatest of a Court in Ohio, and that in all probability he never of this subordinate and renegade Editor made up. But part of the States; and Congress seeing the difficulty ploughed a furrow in his life. They have circulated ploughed a furrow in his life. They have circulated ploughed a furrow in his life. They have circulated will not press his pretensions, on account of some we "fawned" upon Gen Jackson! We never did. We never did. We never did. We never did the states and the plan of providing another picture, representing him as living in a "log" will not press his pretensions, on account of some determined to take no bounty at his hands-We never arms to be delivered to the States, to be distributed by

We still trust, that before this distinguished man shall buse of a weak and vindictive partizan.

o his enemies! This is another charge against us, as the least use in Congress of doing any thing more averaged. Upon that subject, our conscience is perectly at ease. We stood by Wim. C. Rives, as long as all this being the case, and being so well understood, it is actually wonderful that political agitators could so we could. We had very strong feelings towards him we excited and alarmed the people about it. It is amazing that such success has attended such exertions; was said, what was suspected, what was predicted about him, would turn out to be false. But no man ever spoke the impending dangers of the country from this imagito another with more frankness than we did. We warned nary standing army of 200,000 men, as to believe that him against his affiliation with the Whig party—We conjured him to cling to the Republican party, to whom he was indebted for every thing—We urged him to re-tire to Castle Hill—We never deceived Mr. R. and we ists! Believe me, there is no more idea of passing any cautioned him earnestly against the rock on which he has bill upon the subject now than there has been for thirty split—He consulted other counsels—he has become the slave of his own passions. Did any ingenueus man expect, that we were to surrender our principles to W. C. pursued. lives? Were we also to throw ourselves into the arms of the Whigs? to abandon the Republican party-and to support a candidate, whose opinions he had reprobated, and whose qualifications he had despised? No, no, Sir -we are incapable of such folly and apostacy as that Mr. Rives may sting the bosom of the party, that has nestled and cherished him. We "surrender him (without any compensation or self-reproach,) into the hands of his (former) enemies."

But we have said enough-more, much more, than we intended to say, when we took up our pen. We cannot condescend to deal any longer with such subal terns. He may abuse us as much as he pleases-we now dismiss him to the silent contempt which he deserves. our "small, equivocating article" of Friday in relation to the proposition of the Tippecanoe Club, about the Standing Army Bill. Equivocation! We affirm again, in the most positive manner, that we could not have com plied with that proposition, to earn all their treasure, or to save all their lives. We re-affirm, in the most posi tive and unqualified manner, that we could not publish Mr. Poinsett's bill, "with the President's approval,"because the President has never expressed his approval of it-and the Secretary holds himself alone responsi-Buren.

5. Resolved, That as one means of accomplishing do honor to any citizen of this widespread Republic.

> Extract of a letter from Edenton, N. C., May 14. "The British Whigs are making a large noise about the Virginia victory; but upon examination I find that leaving out the strong Democratic counties of

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Rockingham and Shenandoah, and others decidedly favorable to the Administration where there was no contest, there is a majority of the popular vote in favor of the Democratic cause of 2,896-and I have heard more every Republican citizen present, who is willing to than one express their willingness to stake the result of the Presidential contest on the vote of the Old Dominion. (They may safely do it.) As to our State, I have no fears for her. Our candidate for Governor is canvassing the State; and the way he uses up his Federal opponent is a caution to renegade Democrats The Federal members of Congress are flooding the State with the life of Harrison under frank, with 'Log Cabin Advocates,' and much other trash. It does seem that they are engaged in nothing else but the grossest abuse of the franking privilege, wasting the people's with the County Committees which are embraced in money and protracting the business of Congress, to the to strike out the section) was ordered to be this Electoral District; and to unite us cordially and great detriment of all the interests of the nation. The most effectively with our brethren throughout the exertions making are those of desperate men, and their tricks will awaken the people to a lively sense of their

The last Valley Star has a short but interesting article, using up the late fallacious tabular statement of the R. Whig on the popular vote in Virginia. The Statistics of the Whig indeed abound with errors—It The blank in the Sth Resolution was filled with "five Republicans from each ward"—and the Chair was requotes this city at 367 majority, when the election was site of Tallmadge & Co. knows not the enthusiasm—and the Chair was reno test at all, because there was no Republican candidate—Northumberland only 79 Republican majority, where there were 179—Prince George 93, instead of 117 ginia—in spite of the taunts and braggadocias of Fe--It quotes the votes of Pittsylvania, Campbell, Wythe, Randolph, Patrick, King & Queen, &c., &c., &c., as the true exponents, when every body knows, that they are not so. In fact, we undertake to say, that there is taking in "all the members of the great Tippecanoe, hard scarcely one county relied on by the Whig, in which the returns are an accurate test. In several, foreign voters swelled the Whig vote. In others, the want of candidates in time to bring out the voters; and the determination of the Whigs to bring out all their own for the very debted for their meagre victory to stratagems and humbugs—that they had cried up Mr. Poinsett's Report into the plan of a standing army—that the President was not responsible for their Board and their own for the very purpose of swelling out the popular majority for effect, prevented the elections in a variety of counties from being the correct test. In Mccklenburg, the Whig gives the pian of a standing army—that the President was only 100 maj. We shall have at least 250. In Brushwick only 138—We shall have near 200.—Its estimates only 138—We shall have near 200.—Its estimates the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the President's hand of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect as the conclusions its draws from the plan had been called for by the H. of R.—had never as incorrect test. In Mecklenburg, the Whig gives only 100 maj. We shall have at least 250. In Brushwick only 100 maj. passed through the President's hands, nor obtained his actual returns. Harrison only 359-when it will be House, by a vote of 106 to 57, adopted the folgange resolution of Mr. Craig: "That the report recommitted to the same Committee, with instruction, (without giving any adequate opportunity for counteraces in future, and to protect the members of the cubic analysis of the cu 100. Many of the Whigs in Accomac will probably not vote for either ticket. Isle of Wight at only 204, when she will give from 4 to 500-Prince William at 135, when she will come nearer 300-Madison 275, when she may cast from 4 to 500-Giles, &c., at 98, when the last election actually gave Johnston (Dem. 374. But the Whig statistics (both returns and esti-mutes) are full of errors. We mean to take some tion in saying, that if our friends will but do their duty, we shall carry Virginia by from five to ten thousand The Harrison plan is then to increase the Tariff; and majority. But then, they must do their duty-and, as to keep it up, we suppose, "till the streets of Charleswe learn from all quaaters, a fine spirit prevails among ton and of Norfolk are covered with grass. them. "Organize! Organize!" is the watchword-Do The P. Intelligencer is mistaken. We have never compared Gen. Harrison, not even in his palmiest days, part of their factics. Depend upon it, the statistics of the Post Office Department. It is resignation has the Whig in 1840, are just as ridiculous, as were its given rise to many misrepresentations among Washing-

pondent puts it to any tyro, who is acquainted with Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three, to calculate this majority, and lost it by 6,000, by what majority will Gen. Harrison be now defeated, when he is to carry the State by only 6,000? Answer, by 12,000."—If the Whig's

shared the loaves and fishes, as W. C. Kives and others | tuem to their minuta as they should think proper. Dir. instead of his living in a "tog cabin" and drinking will be pretty much the whole of the Government.—

instead of his living in a "tog cabin" and drinking will be pretty much the whole of the Government.—

instead of his living in a "tog cabin" and drinking will be pretty much the whole of the Government.—

instead of his living in a splindid mansion, and Your Wise and Botts will curse themselves, and be whole of the Government.—

instead of his living in a "tog cabin" and drinking will be pretty much the whole of the Government.—

instead of his living in a splindid mansion, and Your Wise and Botts will curse themselves, and be whole of the Government.—

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instead of his living in a splindid mansion, and Your Wise and Botts will curse themselves, and be whole of the Government.—

It is a representation of the great advocates of this living in a splindid mansion, and your Wise and Botts will curse themselves, and be whole of the great advocates of this living in a splindid mansion, and your Wise and Botts will curse themselves, and be whole of the great advocates of this living in a splindid mansion, and your Wise and Botts will curse themselves, and the living in a splindid mansion, and your Wise and Botts will curse themselves, and the living in a splindid mansion, and your Wise and Botts will curse themselves, and the living in a splindid mansion, and your Wise and Botts will be pretty much the whole of the great advocates of this living in a splindid mansion, and your Wise and Botts will be pretty much the whole of the great advocates of the great advocates of this living in a splindid mansion, and your Wise and Botts will be pretty much the great advocates of t did.—And gallantly did the old soldier bear nimsell at John Randolph was one of the great advocates of this all times, and most serviceably, on several occasions, and most serviceably, on several occasions, and all times, and most serviceably, on several occasions, and the perilous duties of his office. Who but he could annum "forever" to making arms to be distributed to others, permit me to allude to one more, only.

have put down the Bank of the U. S.: Who retard the | the States. From this time, Congress seems to have | They have circulated among you, or at least they antipode measures of the policy of the present Adminwild and unconstitutional system of Internal Improvewild and unconstitutional system of Internal Improvements? Who put the ship so often and so nobly upon pline, and arsenals for the States; leaving it to them to the Republican tack?-Was it surpr sing, therefore, do the rest. Accordingly, all bills for organizing and "hurra for Tippecanoe!" with a goose below, called back to the Bank, Tariff, and American system, will not that we should have stood up for the Old Hero? Who disciplining the militia since introduced into either was it that conducted our Foreign Relations with so House, (and there have been an infinity of them,) have much spirit and success -obtained so many indemnities been constantly rejected. Since 1808, that is to say, cocks" and the people as "geese." And these base and for our fellow-citizens—bearded France, with all her for thirty-two years, such bills have been constant fulse" pictorial representations, founded in the idea of power—and raised the reputation of his country through by rejected; nor is there the least reason to sup-your total ignorance and destitution of all manly pride, all Europe? Was it wonderful, that we should cling to pose, that any other fate awaits any bill which can are intended to be applied to you, in lieu of facts and such a man, amid all the attacks of a reckless Opposi- now be brought in. Without tracing the history arguments. Fellow-citizens of the land of Washingsuch a man, amid all the attacks of a reckless Opposition?—But "fawn upon him"—we never did. We fearlessly stated our exceptions to his Proclamation—and urged, from time to time, an explanation or recantation of its objectionable passages. His authoritive Exposition set that matter right—only that it wanted the signature of Andrew Lackson to the first of it. We signature of Andrew Lackson to the first of it. We need officers in the late was no case the Continuous land the history arguments. Fellow-citizens of the land of Washing ton! Ye children and grandchildren of Revolutional new law for the organization, discipline and armore two periods at which the effort was most perseveringly made, one in each House, and by members who had been general effects in the late was not provided the worse beaten, in the Fall, and therefore they are all officers in the late was not persever by Continuous and provided the worse beaten, in the Fall, and therefore they position set that matter right—only that it wanted the signature of Andrew Jackson to the foot of it. We called for it, from time to time, in more ways than one—But though the signature was never attached to the Exposition, yet at the last moment of parting with Gen. Jackson in 1837, he authorized us to treat that paper as if it were signed by the name of Andrew Jackson—We still trust that hefers this distinguished man shall. Senate when Gen. Chandler was a member of that bo- when it wanders from your door, you begin to feel conbe gathered unto his fathers, he will come out upon this whole subject, and do full and unequivocal justice to the whole period of his term, and without the lenst efhimself, to the Republican party, and the Constitution | fect. The Senate never even voted upon the bill, but | age of your whole soul is instantly kindled into a flame, of his country. Or did we "fawn" upon him, when always laid it upon the table, without a division. During we attacked the principles of his Protest, and called two years of this time, Gen. Harrison was in the Senate, to the rescue—then, and not till then, you become senand supported Gen. Chandler's bill, and with that view sible of the high value you attach to your offspring.

But the very next day after our strictures peared, the mail brought to this city his Supplemental dessage to Congress.—If this course towards General containing of other refusals of the same kind before your political principles. You value them, because upon him to re-consider and withdraw its exceptionable and supported Gen. Chandler's bill, and with that view sible of the high value you attach to your offspring appeared, the mail brought to this city his Supplemental the Senate. These refusals of the two Houses, to say Message to Congress.—If this course towards General nothing of other refusals of the same kind, before and your fathers who now moulder in the dust, purchased Jackson constitute the Renegade, we indeed deserve the epithet—But we would fain believe, that an impartial Congress is to divide this business with the States—the land treasure, and bequeathed them to you as a sacred ublic will not ascribe such thunder to us. To that Federal government furnishing arms, systems of distribunal, we appeal from the coarse and contemptible cipline and arsenals; and the State governments attending to the organization and the mustering. At this But we have "treacherously surrendered W. C. Rives o his enemies!" This is another charge against us, as

The New York Address.

We have devoted a large proportion of our paper to-day to the Address of the Republican members of the N. Y. Legislature to the Electors of that State. Our Readers may see how highly we estimate its value by the space which we have dedicated to its publication. It is among the most comprehensive and masterly productions of the day. It explains with a pencil of light the origin and principles of the two political parties which divide our country.- It criticises with great power and truth the comparative qualifications and pretensions of the two candidates before the country. Although it emanates from one State, it is designed for the Union. It is calculated not only for the present day, but for all time to ome—as long as our present noble form of Government continues. Read-read every word of it-reflect upon the great truths it embraces-hand it round to your neighbors-preserve it for your children. In what splendid contrast do such papers present Martin Van Buren and his friends, with Gen. Harrison and his mummers! They have processions-idle pageantsminature log cabins, and wretched hard cider; but not an Address to explain their principles, or any appeal to the understandings of the People. They are afraid to come out—so heterogenous are their opinions—so fear-ful are they of offending some of their own allies, if they dared to take a bold and manly ground of action.

The New York Times asks, "where is the veteran R., "&c., &c.? "Where is Mr. Hopkins, with his long letter," &c., &c.? "Overthrown in (their) own State?" Never-barely beaten (if beaten at all) by foreign votes, by the unequal division of our counties which will not operate against us in November, and by the humbugs and delusions of the Feds., which we shall have time to dissipate. Mr. Poinsett's plan for organizing the militia, which the Feds. humbugged into a Standing Army, will soon lose its charm. It now appears, that it was the Secretary's bill-and that the President has not given it his approval (as the Tippecanoe Club of Virginia, No. 1, would have us believe, and as the have urged upon the people, as the President's plan.) Saturday's Globe speaks of the "perversions and exaggerations of Mr. Poinsett's plan of organizing the militia," and says, tices, in strong and just terms of reprobation, among states this plain expression, and makes the President say, "I cannot recommend too strongly the plan," &c.
The N. Y. Times asks where we are: Are we not overthe buoyant spirit—the confidence in Virginia—which inspire a Southern Republican. We shall carry Vir-

dearlists or Apostates. The Feds of Virginia are establishing Tippecanoe cider and log cabin family. '- The Portsmouth Times recommends similar Societies elsewhere: "On with the Clubs, and all will be well, &c. Virginia will be our's still, by more than 3,000." But where they mine, we must countermine. We of course disdain their tricks and their humbugs-But we go for Democratic Associations, such as we are establishing in this City, and such as they are organizing in every ward in Baltimore.— Organise! Organise! still say we.

The Feds, have a Tippecanoe Hero, Tippecanoe Clubs, &c., &c.—And the last Augusta Chronicle even speaks of "A real Tippecanoe Calf."- Where is this nonsense to stop? We shall have next perhaps

A Loophole!-Although the Feds have hermetically on one of the Federal banners, which was displayed at the great Youths' pageant and mummery, the other day at Baltimore, was the following ominous inscription, "Tip, Tyler, Tariff." (All alliteration to a T.) again, the Uniontown Democrat (which flies Harrison & Tyler at its mast head) of Pennsylvania, confesses that There are but two plans, one to increase our Tariff, excluding foreign goods, keeping our money at home and supplying ourselves, which is the Harrison plan."

Mr. Amos Kendall has resigned the office of Postton scribblers for the Federal Press. They have pub

mane! Put on your political armor, and prepare for This is no time for a patriot to snothe his courbattle! age, or for a Republican to sleep upon his principles. Those who toiled their way through the dark and dismal night of British oppression to the glorious and brilliant sunshine of American Independence, have proclaimed to us, in the spirit of affectionate admonition, pondent puts it to any tyro, who is acquainted with Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three, to calculate this problem: If Judge W. was to carry the State by 20,000 your denasted fathers. Cast off your analyst score in the state of the Rule of the your departed fathers. Cast off your apathy! scout ringe Bill, lately rejected by the Legislature of Masevery feeling of dismay! Thrice, arouse! The enemy sachusetts. This letter exposes the names of the But it seems, that we first opposed Gen. Jackson, and then flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him with the most spaniel-like servicing the flawned upon him servicing the flawn every feeling of dismay! Thrice, arouse! The enemy are ascending the ramparts of your Constitution! The arguments, they have bountifully supplied you with all sorts of pictoral representations founded alike in fic-

legacy-because they constitute the very life and soul of your freedom, and afford all the blessings, civil and religious, which you enjoy-and because you feel a desire, under the strong impulse of natural duty as well as patriotism, to transmit them unimpaired to your posterity. When you see the hand of Federalism then, about to snatch these great principles of Constitutional Government from you only to abuse or destroy them, will you basely surrender them, and go over to with boldness and zeal proportioned to the value you attach to them, and the force of danger with which they are threatened? No, fellow-citizens, no. While your principles are in danger, in the daring spirit, and the bold language of the eloquent Pitt, you will rearms! never, never, never!!" By the foul arts of misconstruction, perversion and distortion, they may for a while deceived portion of the honest yeomanny of the country, and allure them into the ranks of Whiggery and Federalism, and thus they may obtain a tem. 11 hours between porary ascendancy. They may crush for a time the sacred principles, and the vital spirit of Democracy, beneath the ponderous weight of Alien and Sedition laws, National Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, and other kindred Federal measures—but the undaunted and valiant soldiers of Democracy will still march on "conquering and to conquer."—But, fellow-citizens, can you confide in the vain boastings of the Whigs? Have they not always claimed victory in advance of every election? Are they more certain now of carrying the State for General Harrison, against Mr. Van Buren, than they

and orders, has never claimed for General Harrison more than a majority of ten thousand—while, in 1835, it confidently claimed a majority of not less than t said of General Harrison, its now sweeping candidate, on the 7th April, 1835: " Has the Staunton Spectator esponsed the cause of Let us keep united, and go to put down regency, corruption and Presidential dictation. That claims the first attention of every patriot. We can hardly go wrong in taking any man by whom it can be

1835: Their organ, the Richmond Whig, from whom

General Harrison's letter."
In reference to Judge White's prospects for election ver Mr. Van Buren, the Richmond Whig, on the 20th March, 1835, holds the following language:
"The Whig candidates in Virginia, for the Legislature and canvass, are almost every where declaring for Judge White. His prospects are advancing with

a rapidity of stride, sufficiently appalling, no doubt, portion of the press. It was asserted that the increased to the New York party, and surprising even to him-self. Between him and Mr. Van Buren, there is not showed the necessity of amendment. "will probably go the United South, from the Potomac and Ohio, to the Gulf of Mexico." This, it would seem, ought to have satisfied all of the fact, that, as to Judge White's election, there was "not a shade of least "and the treather to the grant of the property of the Duke of Nemours and the Princess Victoria of Colorg Rebary took place on Monte." these "will in due time be made to recoil upon its authors, to their shame and confusion."—The Globe notices, in strong and just terms of reprobation, among "running into the support of Judge White with a to defray the expenses of operations. these perversions, the garbled statement of the committee of Federalists of Fauquier county. The President said in his Message, on the general proposition of Mr. Poinsett, "I cannot recommend too strongly to your "the observing have been for some time keeping a to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that country."

"unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against when the support of Judge White with a "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against when the support of Judge White with a "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried on against that "unanimity that argues the certainty of his receiving to defray the expenses of operations carried to defray the expenses of oper on the plan," &c., &c. The committee mis- "sharp look out for a summerset from Ritchie, knowing In the House of Commons on the 30th, a question

"unanimity" and "certainty." But again, the same prophetic organ, on the 7th April, 1835, holds the folowing language: "Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were not more certain of the vote of Virginia than is Judge White in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. In various counties, and some of them heretofore the ed upon several Neapolitan vessels. most riolently Jackson, the Jackson candidates, either from an honest preference, as in the case of Mr. Woolfolk in Orange and Mr. Harley in Smyth, or from policy as in that of others, who shall be nameless, are declaring for Judge White. We CANDID.

LY BELIEVE that he will be supported by a very

Louis P large portion, if not a majority, of those who in Deer constituted the Jackson party, and that he will carry the State by not less than 20,000 MAJORITY." I refer you, fellow-citizens, to this triumphant and extravagant habit of false vaticination in the organ of the Whig party, for the only purpose of showing you, that no reliance whatever can be reposed in its prophecies commencement of hostilities on the part of the Eng about the Presidential Election. Indeed, the Richmond Whig has always deceived itself and its readers, by adopting the bawling acclamation of fiery partizans, as evidence of public sentiment, and predict- tion of hostilities, and much was expected from the ing accordingly. Compare its confident assertions in 1835, with its bold predictions now. General Harrison Mehemet Ali had shown out the absolute. The efwas "a hopeless candidate." Judge White's popularity forts of Great Britain to obtain the release of such was irresistible! It swept like a tornado over the land. of the Turkish officers as desired to return, had eli-As early as the 20th March, there was "not a shade of cited an order from him, forbidding the return of the doubt, that Virginia would declare for him by a very large officers on pain of death. He peremptorily refused to majority." Many Jackson candidates, and whole Jack- restore the Turkish fleet till the difficulties between son counties, were turning over to his support. The him and the Porte were settled. Two Ionian vessels had been detained at Corfu by British authority with 200 ion, by the general and tempestuous revolution of the ed of this, he was much irritated, and threatened a re public enthusiasm. The popularity of Judge White volt in Albania and Asia Minor. To this Col. Hodges was even so overwhelming, as to eclipse that of the two is said to have made a singular diplomatic reply: "If, great and venerated Philosophers and Statesmen, Thogreat and venerated Philosophers and Statesmen, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, in the brightest days of their glory. In fine, Judge White was to carry the State against Mr. Van Buren "BY NOT LESS THAN 20,000 MAJORITY." But ah! now comes "the dashing white sergeant" to announce the result! miscrable tidings! Gentle reader, be not alarmed! "Tis not "Gallaria" to make the properties of the properties of the Pasha's refusal land. compared Gen. Harrison, not even in his paintiest days, conade of the Feds. to scorn. Bragging is a part of to the Father of his Country. Such a comparison was their trade. Claiming a victory before it is won, is a made by some one at Washington—But it was not our part of their tactics. Depend upon it, the statistics of the Post Office Department.—Mr. K.'s resignation has thought a part of their tactics. Depend upon it, the statistics of the Post Office Department.—Mr. K.'s resignation has the political formula of t claiming the political fate of Judge White. "BEAT-EN BY 6,000 MAJORITY." You, then, fellow-countrymen, who have studied arithmetic to the "sin-

> righteous cause, you cannot be too vigilant, too active, too bold. Arouse! then arouse! The free principles of the Government are in danger! Let the whole Democracy move onward to the rescue in solid column, and the day will assuredly be yours. MADISON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER. you a copy of Garrison's "Emancipator," I enclose you a copy of Garrison's members who voted against the Bill. The writer says,

A HOOSIER (At Washington.) The hire in a hubbub !- The "Tippecanoe Club of Virginia, No. 1," have taken in high dudgeon our re jection of their very modest proposition to publish the the Secretary's detailed plan "with the President's The President has not given it his approval, and therefore the request was idle and impracticable.-But as they must make as much capital as they can out of this humbug proposition, we understand that the aforesaid "Tippecanoe Club of Virginia, No. 1," have entered into a solemn remonstrance against printed off at the Whig Press on the 17th April.— Take care, Sirs-You may find the game is nearly played out. The People are beginning to be wide awake to your humbugs and misrepresentations. Mr. Poinsett's bill has not the slightest chance of success. new batch of handbills can see the light. Meanwhile, we think it right to call upon our friends and the friends of justice everywhere, to be on their guard.-Wait awhile, and bide the developments which are vet to be made-at Washington.

We are sorry too to see our quondam friend, the Ex-Treasurer of the U. S., throwing himself into the arena polities, and raising the warwhoop on the subject of his bill. The sophistry to which he has descended, is niserably unworthy of him. He hopes to strike the President through the Secretary-but what will be say to the flusiness of his logic, the boldness of his asser tions, or the justice of his attack when he sees the Secretary interposing his shield between the Major's vengeance and his victim?

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN Fourteen days later

The British Queen reached New York at 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, bringing dates to the day of her de-parture. This noble steam-ship has made an elegant run from Portsmouth, which place she left on the first and arrived about three o'clock on the morning of the 16th, making, as Captain Roberts reports, 13 days and 11 hours between leaving and taking a pilot, which is

American Flour was selling, at the latest dates, at 27s. 6d. duty paid, at which rates 10,000 barrels had changed hands the week ending the 25th ult.

The duty on foreign Wheat was reduced on the 1st inst. to 13 shillings and 8 pence-consequently the duty on American Flour was 8s. 24d. Some sales in bone were made on the 30th at 28 shillings. It was supposed that all the foreign grain in bond would be entered at this rate, as at the next average the duty will probably be much higher. were of carrying it for Judge White in the Spring of

The prospect of the approaching crop was good. It was probable that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would come into the market for a loan to cover the de ficit of the past year.

the whole party derive their facts, their arguments, Private letters state that money continues abundant, and that American securities were in a little better de twenty thousand" for Judge White. Listen to what mand. There was some revival in trade in the Manu facturing Districts-the Manufacturers were purchas ing largely of Cotton. The prices were so low that it was a great inducement to lay in a stock. The import General Harrison? To what use? Is the Spectator of Cotton into England was very large. Prices had ad not fatigued with the advocacy of hopeless candidates? vanced, and again fallen back, so that they left off about the same as at the previous dates.

Lord John Russell, in answer to a question in the

House of Commons, on the 30th, as to the state of the Boundary Question, said that as the question was an done. It will see that we have already published extremely important one, he must defer answering it till the next day.

First and second class commercial bills were dis-

counted at 34 a 4 per cent. The private Banks had not reduced the rate below 5, but it was supposed they would have to yield in a week. The propriety of some amendment in the French Corn Laws was advocated with great earnestness by a

number of riots, owing to the rise in the prices of grain, The campaign in Algiers was to be immediately com

cess Victoria of Coburg Rohary took place on Monday

The Chamber of Deputies had voted 1,500,000 francs

Here again, fellow-citizens, you see these Whig sages and prophets, as early as the 3d April, 1835, claiming this good old Republican State for Judge White with no official information had been received by the Go-The Paris papers, however, of the 2sth, confirm the

It was agreed that French property on board Neapo-

litan vessels, with an English certificate, should be re-spected and allowed to pass. An embargo on all Sicilian vessels had been laid on

Louis Phillippe had offered himself as Mediator be tween England and Naples, and the mediation had been accepted by the King of Naples. The Presse states that England had only accepted the mediation of France

Mercantile letters from Marseilles announce the commencement of hostilities on the part of the Engmerchant vessels. The impression was at Paris that the English Government had sent orders for the cessa-

" was expected to be swept from his firm founda- lonians on board for Mehemet. When he was informthe English consul and other British subjects were to leave Egypt.

The plague was raging at Alexandria. The Russians had sustained another defeat in Circassia.

The plague, it was said had broken out in Damascu Great distress prevailed in Greece, and the price of provisions had been considerably augmented. The severity of the winter had been such, that upwards of 50,000 cattle had perished in the snow, in Romelia alone A voyage of discovery to the Antarctic will leave

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

Again, fellow-citizens, arouse! shake off your lethargy, as the lion does the dew-drops from his mane! Put on your political armor, and proper for the propert of the propert before you, is cheering and brightening. The prospect before you is cheering and brighten

Marriages.

Married, at Doon, King William County, on Tuesday, 12th Inst., by the Rev. J. B. Jeter, Mr. Jas. Gidzon Bosher of this city, to Miss Mary Booth Darney of King William County.

Married, on Thursday, 14th Inst., by the Rev. W. S. Planner, Mr. Darket A. Ratcliffe of Prince William County, to Miss Mary Prances, daughter of James Bosher, Esq., of this city. NOTICE.—We wish to employ for the next season a single man, who is qualified, and can come well recommended to take charge of a Manufacturing Mill. For such a one, liberal wages will be given. Refer to Peyton, Dean & Edwards, Ruchwages will be given.

May 19 Stratton's Lottery Office.

TICKETS in all the Lotteries, and really lucky numbers, for sale at STRATTON'S LUCKY OFFICE.

Drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, No. 4, drawn May 6.

12 53 23 56 44 59 47 46 33 24 16

Half Ticket Nos. 47 59 56, 1 Both sold and cashed by Stratbo. Do. 44 47 56, 1 rox, the All Prize Seller.

Drawing of the Sussex County Lottery, No. 19, drawn May 7.

2 50 31 48 63, 1 A prize of \$200, both sold and cashed by Do. do. 31 53 71, 1

Drawing of the Va. Leesburg Lottery, No. 4, drawn May 9.

1 41 30 76 33 77 40 43 78 22 28 74 66

Drawn Nos. in Va. Leesburg Lottery, Extra 5, drawn May 12, 48 51 60 18 34 62 14 47 57 53 37 9

Half Ticket Nos. 37 53 69, another capital sold and cashed by Stratton.

Drawn Nos. in Va. Leesburg Lottery, Extra 5, drawn May 12, 48 51 60 18 34 62 14 47 57 53 37 9

Half Ticket Nos. 37 53 69, another capital sold and cashed by Stratton. Drawn Nos. in Maryland State Lottery, No. 12, drawn May 13.

Drawn Nos. in Maryland State Lottery, No. 12, drawn May 13, 4 71 19 8 42 26 21 572 65 50 59 54 23

Whole Ticket Nos. 8 42 71, a prize of \$150.

Do. do. 8 23 59, (All sold and cashed by Do. do. 20 42 65,)

Drawn Nos. in Sussex County Lottery, No. 29, drawn May 14.

Ticket Nos. 17 28 38, a prize of \$200, sold and cashed by Stratton.

Drawing of the Town Hall Lottery, No. 7, drawn May 16.
62 65 10 45 70 33 59 25 14 18 53 41
Whole Ticket Nos. 33 41 59, a prize of \$800, sold and cashed by Stratios, the All Prize Seller. Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 5, 1840:

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy, Class No. 5, 1840: to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., May 23, 1840. Grand Capitals.-I prize of \$40,090, 15,000, 10,000, 6000, 5000, 3000, 2320; 30 of 1000; 60 of \$00, 200, &c., &c. Tickets only \$10; shares in proportion.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets, \$130 00 Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Trans.

Do. do. 26 Half do. 65 00

Do. do. 26 Quarter do, 39 50.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly and confidentially atN. STRATTON,

Richmond, Va.

tended to, if addressed to May 19